On some Butterflies *recently sent home from Japan by Mr. Montague Fenton;* by Arthur G. Butler, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

Mr. Fenton's letter, accompanying the present consignment, is directed from Daigaku Yobimon, Tokei Japan; the species are as follows:—

1. *Vanessa Fentoni*, n. sp. (No. 60).

Wings bright tawny; primaries with black markings as in *V. satyrus* of the United States, excepting that the two spots upon the median interspaces are of twice the size; secondaries with the black spots across the middle arranged as in *C-album*; outer border broadly and irregularly black, intersected by six broad sub-confluent lunated tawny spots; outer margin irrorated with tawny; bases of the wings, abdominal border of secondaries and body as in the allied species; wings below extremely like *V. satyrus*, but paler and with the bands less strongly defined; the silver *C* shorter, and, therefore, less like a *G*. Expanse of wings 2 inches 3 lines.

This species belongs to the *V. egea* group rather than to that of *C-album*, the pattern of the under surface being far more like the former than the latter; in form it scarcely differs from *V. I-album*, excepting that the apical portion of the primaries is slightly narrower; in the pattern and coloration of the upper-side it is very like *V. satyrus*, to which it is evidently more nearly allied than to any other known species.

2. *Argynnis rabdia*, Butler (No. 79).

The example sent is the largest that I have yet seen.

3. *Melitæa niphona*, n. sp. (No. 84).

♀ Allied to *M. athalia* of Europe, but considerably larger; the discal line placed farther from the submarginal one, and almost divided into spots in the primaries: wings below altogether paler than in *M. athalia*, the secondaries being creamy

white, with the markings sharply defined and similar to those of *M. athalia*. Expanse of wings 1 inch 11 lines.

This is like a gigantic race of *M. athalia*.

4. *Melitæa scotosia*, n. sp. (No. 83).

♀ Allied to *M. æthería* of Europe, but dull tawny, with all the veins black, the black spots of double the width, and the disc of the primaries (as well as the submarginal lunules) pale; below altogether duller in colour than *M. æthería*, the veins upon the apical area of primaries strongly defined; the black spots of primaries of double the width, and the black lines of secondaries distinctly wider. Expanse of wings 2 inches 4 lines.

One of the most dingy looking species I have hitherto seen.

Mr. Fenton forwards an excellent drawing of a *Neptis*, allied to *N. alwina*, which, as it is certainly new, I describe as follows:—

5. *Neptis excellens*, n. sp. (No. 58).

♀ Wings above black-brown; sinuations of the fringes white; primaries with a narrower white streak from the base (widening beyond the middle, notched at the end of the cell and then tapering to a point), just above the median vein; an irregular interrupted discal series of white spots, the first of which is an oblique sub-costal dash or abbreviated line, the second, third and fifth are large, more or less pyriform spots, the fourth and sixth are smaller, and the seventh is a bifid oblique internal dash; two white sub-marginal dots, one opposite to the third, and one to the sixth of the discal series; secondaries with a rather wide straight white belt across the basal third, and running from near the middle of the sub-costal vein to the inner margin near the base; a discal series of white spots slightly diverging from the white belt towards the inner margin, where they are only separated by the veins; wings below red-brown; the white markings of the upper surface much widened; the discal spots of primaries almost forming a continuous belt; a complete sub-marginal series of whitish spots, but only the third, sixth and seventh large and white; internal area dark, sub-costal vein and base of cell whitish; secondaries with a white sub-basal patch silvery-bluish internally; the white belt continued upwards at an angle to the costal vein, a lilacine streak between it and the discal series of spots; a sub-marginal series of lilacine lunules. Expanse of wings 3 inches 2 lines.

The next description I also take from an admirable drawing:—

6. *Pararge achinoides*, n. sp. (No. 39).

Extremely close to *P. achine* of Europe, but the ocelli of the primaries of nearly equal size throughout, and the pale streak beyond the cell more strongly defined; secondaries with the ocelli larger, an additional indistinct one near anal angle; a pale streak across the median branches behind the ocelli; wings below with all the ocelli decidedly larger and white-pupilled, the white streak of secondaries becoming obsolete towards the front of the disc, and therefore not enclosing the ocelli. Expanse of wings 2 inches 3 lines.

The wings are of the brown colour common to *Lethe Sicelis*.

7. *Lycæna argia*, Ménétriés (No. 103*a*).

From the Akutsu river bed.

8. *Lycæna micrargus*, n. sp. (No. 104*a*).

Above very like *L. argia* and *L. argon*; lilac, with dentated blackish outer border and snow-white fringes; below with the ground-colour of *L. pylaon* (*triton?* Fabr.); the markings exactly as in *L. argus*, excepting that the sub-marginal black spots of the secondaries have no trace of metallic colouring about them, and the orange belt connecting the two series of black spots is paler. Expanse of wings 1 inch 1 line.

As is the case with several of the Japanese Moths, this species unites the characters of several European forms.

9. *Chrysophanus phlæas*, Linn. (No. 99).

This may possibly be *C. chinensis*, but I cannot at present see how it differs from typical *C. phlæas*; the example was sent to Mr. Fenton; was it taken in Japan?

10. *Thecla orientalis*, ♀, Murray (No. 98*b*).

Mr. Fenton adds the word "*Bandai*" to the name of this species, but does not state whether it is the native name of the species or of the locality where it was captured; I cannot find it in Keith Johnston's Atlas.

11. *Terias Betheseba*, O. Jans. (No. 25).

12. *Gonepteryx Rhamni*, Linn. (No. 12).

The specimen sent was not taken at Tokei, but was forwarded to Mr. Fenton; it differs markedly from *G. aspasia*, both in form and coloration, and agrees in all respects with the European type. Was it also captured in Japan?

13. *Synchloë crucivora*, ♂, Boisduval (No. 17).

Mr. Fenton regards this as *C. rapæ*, of which it doubtless is the Japanese representative, but its considerably greater size, broad apical patch and more dusky basi-costal area to the primaries readily distinguish it; the average expanse of the wings is about a quarter of an inch in excess of the European species.

14. *Pamphila Jansonis*, n. sp. (No. 125).

♂ Bronzy olive-brown, with sordid white fringes to the wings; primaries with two small spots placed obliquely towards the end of the cell; five dots between the sub-costal branches (the first two very small and wide apart) and an oblique series of five discal spots (the upper four in a decreasing series, pointing towards the apex, the first small and linear, just above the middle of the sub-median vein), hyaline white; a slender oblique brand connecting the first and second spots; secondaries with four small spots, the first and last punctiform, in a zigzag series not far from the apex; body normal, palpi sordid white; primaries below with the costal third, excepting at apex, densely covered with sordid ochraceous scales; hyaline spots as above, an additional white spot between the first and second of the oblique discal series; secondaries sordid ochraceous, with a broad greyish-brown pyramidal area on the interno-median interspace; a silvery-white spot in the cell and four towards apex, the second of which is reniform; body below sordid greyish. Expanse of wings 1 inch 8 lines.

Most nearly allied to *P. pellucida* of Murray, but widely distinct; it occurs, according to Mr. Fenton, "on the Koshiukaido in Shimodzuke"; although the form of the body in this species with its somewhat short thorax reminds one of *Isoteinon*, the antennæ are identical with those of *Pamphila*. I have

named this species after Mr. Oliver Janson, whose interest in Japanese Butterflies is well known, and has produced most satisfactory results.

15. *Pamphila rikuchina*, n. sp.

Deep purplish-brown, the basal area of the wings clothed with tawny scales; fringes ochreous, especially at the anal angle; primaries with two ochreous spots at the end of the cell (the upper one punctiform); a rather broad irregular angulated discal ochreous belt, not reaching the inner margin, and divided into nine spots by the veins, which are black; secondaries with an arched series of five ochreous spots on the disc; body olivaceous, abdomen clothed with ochraceous hair scales; palpi pale greenish-yellow; wings below paler than above, more broadly and densely sprinkled with ochraceous scales; the secondaries with the abdominal area, particularly at anal angle, broadly ochraceous; body below greenish-grey. Expanse of wings 1 inch 4 lines.

A very distinct species occurring at "Rikuchin."

16. *Pamphila ochracea*, (Bremer No. 120).

17. *Pamphila florinda*, n. sp. (No. 113*a*).

♂, ♀ Above like *P. comma*, but deeper in colour; below altogether redder in tint, with scarcely a trace of pale spots, only two or three being indistinctly traceable in the secondaries; the veins also not tipped with black. Expanse of wings ♂ 1 inch 6 lines, ♀ 1 inch 5 lines.

There is the same difference between the sexes as in the European insect, the male being tawny with purplish-brown borders and grey-streaked oblique black brand, the female purplish-brown with the usual straw-yellow or ochreous spots; the position of the species will be between *P. comma* and the *P. sylvanus* of Japan.

18. *Pamphila sylvanus var.* Esper (No. 113).

This form is barely distinguishable from *P. sylvanus*, unless we conclude that the Hakodaté form is the latter species and the Yokohama form is distinct; the latter may then be distinguished by its greater size and deeper coloration. The *P. venata* of

Ménétriés is widely distinct from the insect usually called *P. venata* in collections; I have seen a specimen from N. China in Dr. Staudinger's Collection.

19. *Pamphila sylvatica*, Bremer (No. 119*a*).

20. *Pamphila leonina*, n. sp. (No. 119).

Bright fulvous, with black veins and moderately broad purplish-brown outer borders (narrower than in the preceding species); primaries with a slender oblique linear black brand; secondaries with the basal area and abdominal border dusky; wings below clearer than above, with black veins and linear black margin; primaries with the base (excepting upon the costa and the brand) as above black; legs and front of palpi yellow, hinder part of palpi and venter white. Expanse of wings 1 inch 3 lines.

This species is allied to *P. sylvatica*, but markedly distinct; it is frequently mistaken for the *P. venata* of Bremer, but (as I believe) simply because it has black veins; in the form of its wings it is totally dissimilar.